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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO TRANSLATION METHODS
MANIFESTED IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONAL
VERSION “THE SORROW OF WAR” FROM
“NỖI BUỒN CHIẾN TRANH” BY BẢO NINH**

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Any language in the world serves the demand of communication of human beings. However, each language has its own origin, characteristics and values, which is really a challenge for those who want to translate or interpret some utterances from one language (source language) into the other language (target language). English and Vietnamese, the two focused languages of our research, have different characteristics in terms of meaning, collocation or structures. This is the reason why the way a Vietnamese language item is transferred into English and from English into Vietnamese varies from words to words, phrases to phrases and sentences to sentences. Therefore, translation has never been an easy task for translators, who can be remarkably good at languages, and speak rapidly in communication, but find themselves in difficulty even though it is intralingual or extralingual translation. To have a good translation, there are both objective and subjective conditions affecting translators.

As an English teacher, I find it very interesting to study the English translations of this novel, which is also translated into 14 other languages. Practically, clarifying the translation methods helps us have a clear view about “The Sorrow of War” and find out a better way to translate Vietnamese novels with the writers’ full ideas obtained. In order to contribute to understanding the translation methods in Vietnamese and English novels, I decided to conduct this study entitled “*An investigation into translation methods manifested in the English translational version “The Sorrow of War” from “Nỗi Buồn Chiến Tranh” by Bảo Ninh.*”

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

This study aims to find out how translation methods are used to transfer from Vietnamese into English in the English translational version “The Sorrow of War” and the equivalence of meanings between the SL and TL on the translational version.

1.2.2. Objectives

To achieve the above aims of the study, the study is to:

- Collecting and presenting basic translation methods
- Providing their English equivalents or expressions
- Preliminarily analyzing translation strategies and procedures employed in the translating Vietnamese novel into English.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to achieve the above research aims and objectives, the following research questions could be put forward:

1. What translation methods are used in the English translational version “The Sorrow of War”?
2. How do the translation methods impact on the equivalence of meaning between the SL and TL manifested in the English translational version “The Sorrow of War”??

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The writer of this study investigates the translation methods used in the English translational version “The Sorrow of War”. In addition, the researcher makes a comparison with the Vietnamese version “Nỗi Buồn Chiến Tranh” by Bảo Ninh by examining what specific methods of translation are used. The researcher also figures out the most common translation methods used in the English translation version and the equivalence of meaning between SL and

TL in the translational version “The Sorrow of War”.

1.4.1. Focus of the Study

Through the comparison and analysis of the novel ‘Nỗi Buồn Chiến Tranh’ written in Vietnamese by Bảo Ninh and “The Sorrow of War” translated by Phan Thanh Hảo, the study focuses on equivalence in the Vietnamese translation.

1.4.2. Possible Difficulties

Equivalence and translation methods are uncommon research topics in Vietnamese Linguistics and translation fields, thus it will be challenging to obtain materials in Vietnamese related to this work. Furthermore, previous studies of translation equivalence in Vietnam are still diversified and have not reflected the reality of translating works yet.

1.5. SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

The thesis is expected to make a contribution to knowledge of translation studies, especially translation methods in Vietnamese and English. The results of this study may be useful for translators when they translate those in Vietnamese literature into English. The study is expected to be helpful to Vietnamese learners of English when they translate some literacy works into English. The findings of this study may also be useful for teaching and learning English in general and translation in particular.

1.6. THESIS ORGANIZATION

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Background

Chapter 3: Research Methods

Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion:

Chapter 5: Conclusion

Chapter Two

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Newmark (1988) mentioned the main concern of translation theory is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories and to provide a framework of principles for translating texts and criticizing translation.

Nida (1984) mentioned “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (p. 83). Translation, as Bell (1991) asserts, “translation involves the transfer of meaning from a text in one language into a text in another language” (p. 8).

In addition, there are some master linguistic theses related to translation methods and translation procedures such as Tran Thi Thuy Tien’s (2016), Ngo Tran Ai Diem’s (2012) and Le Thi Phuong Thy’s (2014). These pieces of work present many aspects related to translation theory and procedures in general but we need to have a deeper research about the translation methods and this has inspired me to choose my thesis titled “*An investigation into translation methods manifested in the English translational version “The Sorrow of War” from “Nỗi Buồn Chiến Tranh” by Bảo Ninh*”.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Definition of Translation

2.2.2. Equivalence in Translation

2.2.3. Types of equivalence

2.2.4. Literary Translation

2.2.5. Translation procedures and strategies

2.2.6. Translation methods

2.2.7. Bảo Ninh and his literature

Chapter Three

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is carried out with the use of the qualitative approach that is the combination of descriptive and contrastive methods. In linguistics, applying qualitative method tends to be the most appropriate choice of language researchers, who use it as the tool to encounter the multiple meanings as well as the value patterns that quantitative method cannot express (Lincoln and Guba, 1985). The qualitative method in this study is expressed in analyzing the semantic changes due to the translation process between the English and Vietnamese translation of “The Sorrow of War”.

3.2. DATA COLLECTION

The data were collected from the novel “Nỗi Buồn Chiến Tranh” by Bảo Ninh and the English translational version “The Sorrow of War” by Phan Thanh Hào. The size of these is 253 samples, which are involved both Vietnamese and English sentences in the two novels. We chose the sentences in the novel “Nỗi Buồn Chiến Tranh” which have the same equivalent translations from the novel, “The Sorrow of War” translated by Phan Thanh Hào.

3.3. DATA ANALYSIS

Data were mainly analyzed on the basis of the comparisons between Vietnamese and English version via following points:

- Translation methods: The researcher examined translation methods which were used in Vietnamese - English translation; compared them between English and Vietnamese.

- Equivalence of meaning: The researcher examined the

equivalence of meaning between SL and TL in the translational version “The Sorrow of War”.

Chapter Four

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 THE TRANSLATION METHODS THAT ARE USED FOR TRANSLATING “THE SORROW OF WAR” FROM VIETNAMESE INTO ENGLISH

This project focuses on the methods of translation, including linguistic, vocabulary (proper noun, idiom, terminology, polysemy) and grammar (noun phrase, imperative mood, passive voice, plural noun) in which, there were few forms of method used:

- ***Word-for-word translation:*** in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

Here are the typical examples.

(1) *English sentence:*

For reasons of security, it is normally considered safer for contact to be made in a public place in the presence of a number of people.[p.122]

Vietnamese sentence:

Vì lý do an toàn các cuộc gặp nên diễn ra nơi công cộng có khá đông người.

- ***Literal translation:*** in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

Here are the typical examples.

(1) *English sentence:*

Everything would then be placed inside a bag made of yellow oilpaper which was actually invisible ink reports and summaries of other documents that could not be photographed.[p.123]

Vietnamese sentence:

Tất cả đựng vào cái túi bằng giấy dầu màu vàng nói trên, cả vỏ cả ruột đều là tài liệu.

- **Faithful translation:** it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

(1) *English sentence:*

The thing that must be protected is not your body.[p.122]

Vietnamese sentence:

Cái cần phải giữ không phải xác anh.

- **Semantic translation:** which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

Here are the typical examples.

(1)*English sentence:*

The Vietnamese was being guarded by three paratroop battalions. [p.34]

Vietnamese sentence:

Ba tiểu đoàn dân quân phụ trách canh giữ số người Việt đó.

- **Adaptation:** which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

(1)*English sentence:*

The screenplay for the documentary **had been written** by Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hai, author of the award winning biography.[p.12]

Vietnamese sentence:

Viết kịch bản cho bộ phim là nhà báo Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Hải, tác giả cuốn hồi kí đoạt giải.

- **Free translation:** it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

Here are the typical examples.

(1)*English sentence:*

For three days and nights Hanoi 's streets were filled with crowds of people celebrating that in sixty days there would be no foreign troops in Vietnam and that all U.S military bases in the South would be dismantled.[p.196]

Vietnamese sentence:

Trong ba ngày ba đêm, các đường phố Hà Nội tràn ngập những đám đông ăn mừng viễn cảnh trong vòng sáu mươi ngày nữa sẽ không còn bong bóng một binh sĩ ngoại quốc nào tại Việt Nam và các căn cứ quân sự Mỹ tại miền Nam sẽ được dỡ bỏ.

- **Idiomatic translation:** it reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

(1)*English sentence:*

He thanked the warm ladies who worked the cafeteria and snack bar.[p.106]

Vietnamese sentence:

Ông cảm ơn những “quý bà nhiệt tình” làm việc tại căn tin và quầy thức ăn nhanh.

- **Communicative translation:** it attempts to render the

exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Here are the typical examples.

(1) *English sentence:*

He had helped rescue American pilots and furnished intelligence reports on Japanese operations.[p.61]

Vietnamese sentence:

Ông đã giúp cứu các phi công Mỹ và cung cấp tin tức tình báo về các chiến dịch của Nhật.

Table 4.1 Translation Methods in the English translational version “The Sorrow of War” from “Nỗi Buồn Chiến Tranh” by Bảo Ninh.

No.	Translation Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1.	Word for Word Translation	20	7.9 %
2	Literal Translation	94	37.15 %
3	Faithfull Translation	26	10.28 %
4	Semantic Translation	31	12.25 %
5	Adaption	21	8.3 %
6	Free Translation	14	5.54 %
7	Idiomatic Translation	23	9.09 %
8	Communicative Translation	24	9.49 %
	Total	253	100%

4.2 THE EQUIVALENCE OF MEANING BETWEEN SL AND TL ON THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONAL VERSION “THE SORROW OF WAR”

4.2.1. None Equivalentents

It could be seen that vocabulary was a big challenge to

translator than grammar when author translated from English into Vietnamese. In terms of vocabulary, the most difficult challenge was translating terminology while translating polysemy, proper nouns, and idioms ranked second, third, and fourth. Such findings are similar to those of previous studies by Luu Trong Tuan (2009) and Hamlaoui (2010). They showed that translating terminology and polysemy correspondingly was problematic to translators.

(1)English sentence:

If you are captured, you cannot escape you must consider yourself to be dead. [p.122]

Vietnamese sentence:

Nếu bị bắt, không trốn được (nếu trốn được thì tốt), nhưng nếu không trốn được thì phải kể là chết.

(2)English sentence:

The second thing is that whatever you have collected must be completely and totally concealed. [p.122]

Vietnamese sentence:

Thứ hai là cái gì lấy được rồi, giấu tuyệt đối.

In terms of grammar, translating noun phrases held the first place as the most challenging whereas the second, third, and fourth place went to dealing with imperative mood, passive voice, and plural nouns, respectively. These conclusions conform to Vo's (2010) and Nguyen's (2014) viewpoints on how difficult translators' handling noun phrases and imperative mood respectively was. In contrast, the findings of the research are different from those of previous studies into dealing with passive voice by Nguyen (2009) and plural nouns by Le (2006). This study found that passive voice and plural nouns did not cause a lot of challenges while Nguyen

(2009) and Le (2006) suggested that these two grammatical structures were very problematic.

This method is least supported because of its insufficiency and the translator has no choice in forming the same story without removing the equivalence in meaning.

As can be seen from examples above, author used none equivalence to deal with polysemy, paraphrasing with terminology and idioms, addition with proper nouns and imperative mood, borrowing with proper nouns, transposition with passive voice and noun phrases, and reduction with plural Nouns. However, author did not apply word-for-word translation to solve any difficulties investigated in the study. First, the study found that word-for-word translation was not used by the author to solve linguistic difficulties. This might be because the real meaning required a high level of naturalness so that it could easily approach the target audience.

On the contrary, word-for-word translation, also known as interlinear translation, was often applicable when the translator wished to study the structure of the source language or decode a complicated message through examining the exact meaning of every single word to get the gist of the text as a whole (Nguyen, 2005). Therefore, this translation strategy was not generally suitable for equivalence translation. Second, paraphrasing was normally used for the word or phrase that could be understood but not lexicalized in the target language. In applying this strategy, the translator gave explanations and clarifications for a word or phrase to ensure the readability of the translation, especially in the case of translation of terminology and idioms (Pham, 2010).

4.2.2. Formal Equivalents

In this case, a literal translation (formal equivalence) doesn't mean anything in a different culture, so the dynamic equivalence is necessary. Despite using a linguistic approach to translation (Nida, 1975) is much more interested in the message of the text or, in other words, in its semantic quality. He, therefore, strives to make sure that this message remains clear in the target text. Besides formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, there is another equivalence approach - structural equivalence. These are only some conversations translated by this approach.

(1) *English sentences:*

Sometimes in his dreams these cards still appear. He shouts their names and plays solitaire. "Hearts, diamonds, spades..." They a humorous cardplayers' song:

We'll all be jokers in the pack,
Just go harder in attack.
Dealing's fun, so hurry back,
Enjoy the game, avoid the flak.

Vietnamese sentences:

Thỉnh thoảng anh vẫn mơ thấy chúng, những con bài ấy. Xướng lên và một mình đồ đen với mình. "Con cơ này, con rô này, và đây là con chuồn...". Bản hành khúc trung đoàn ca được lính tráng hát chệch lời đi "đăng nào rồi cũng phăng teo, mạnh tay mạnh tay ta quật, vui chơi xả láng cóc cần...".

4.2.3. Meaning Equivalents

When one must be abandoned for the sake of the other, the

meaning must have priority over the stylistic forms (Nida, 1975). Vinay and Darbelnet view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording (Kenny 1998). If this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the TL text. It is repeatedly said that the total meaning of a sentence is not a linear sum of the meaning of the words that it comprises.

Therefore, any comprehension of a sentence would involve not only the meaning of the sentence as a whole but also its relationship with the context. Nevertheless, a sentence can be either literal or non-literal. A sentence is said to be literal when we assume the author means exactly what he says, that is when the meaning of the sentence and the author's intended meaning are the same. Conversely, a sentence is said to be non-literal when it is assumed that the author does not mean what his sentence means literally, and here, we enter the domain of pragmatics.

Here are the examples:

(1) *English sentences:*

Traveling in such conditions is brutally tough.

Vietnamese sentences:

Hành trình trong điều kiện thời tiết như thế, đường sá như thế cực nhọc, vất vả không tả được.

(2) *English sentences:*

The driver stays in the cab and goes straight to sleep.

Kien climbs wearily into the rear of the truck to sleep alone in a hammock strung high from cab to tailgate.

Vietnamese sentences:

Người lái ngựa trong ca bin, còn Kiên lên thùng xe máy
võng nằm một mình.

Thus, the translator proceeds to an investigation of the relationship between the sentence and the context in which it is performed. He embarks on discovering the purpose for which the sentence is used, and in doing so, he analyses the conditions under which the sentence has been produced. Moreover, this kind of analysis may show the important relationship between the producer of the expression and the receiver, and the importance of the context in which the participants in the communication interact (see chapter two for a description of this interaction)

In the primary level of analysis, the author dealt with short stretches of language, namely sentences. In the secondary level of analysis we deal with long stretches of language, with text as a whole. Sentences are considered in this study to be part of a text and any decoding of a sentence is made taking into consideration the context provided primarily by the text. A text is not a random configuration of sentences but a coherent stretch of language in which the individual sentences are related and linked to one another into a larger unit to form a cohesive whole. This cohesion is performed by various formal devices of contextual reference which signal the nature of the relationship holding between successive sentences.

4.2.4. Form and Meaning Equivalents

In terms of an information processing description, the transfer phase is the phase where after decoding the SL sentence, for instance, the translator maps it into some abstract representation. However, no one knows what this abstract representation really is. In

translation theory, the content of the transfer phase was a problem which exercised many times. Some attempts were made to describe this phase through psychology and semiology which produced complex schemes to illustrate the mental processes concerned.

According to Taber (1972), one aspect common to all languages is that, on the semantic level, they essentially comprise objects, events and abstractions (2). That is, any concept occurring in any language will refer to either an object, an event, or an abstraction. Objects can represent inanimate and animate things, events are actions and processes, and abstractions include qualities and quantities. A fourth category may be added namely relations which are the relationships between any pair of object, event, abstraction, expressed by coordination, simultaneity, and sequence. Relations refer to semantic relationships between items and include all those relations posited between semantic units.

However, they were faced with the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of describing how meaning is represented in the human mind, since that blackest of black boxes always turned out to be the centrepiece. According to Nida (1975), translating consists in producing in the receptor language the “closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style” (p. 12). He seems to recognize the lack of any absolute correspondence, yet still points up the importance of finding the closest equivalence. By “natural”, he means that the equivalent should not be “foreign” either in form or meaning.

Let us examine the typical following examples:

(1) *English sentence*:

“Shit!” Kien spat out in disgust, then pulled the trigger

from close range, snapping the ARVN soldier away from the tree, then shredding him. “Ma...aaaaa!” the dying man screamed. “Aaaa...”

Vietnamese sentence:

- Đồ cút đáí? Kiên chửi gắn và xiết cò.

Điểm xạ AK bắn gắn đến nỗi tên nguy bật khỏi gốc cây như bị búng đi.

-Má... á á... - Kẻ bị giết a á rú lên thất thanh.

The author has dealt with linguistic units which are more easily definable. The grammatical classes of the linguistic units differ from their semantic classes, for there is a great deal of skewing between semantic classes and grammatical classes; for instance the sentence: above is grammatically a subject, predicate, object, adjunct sentence as far as its order of grammatical units is concerned. But in the semantic structure to speak which is an event is being used as an object. This suggests that nouns do not correspond automatically to objects, or verbs to events, etc. There is a skewing between semantic classes and grammatical classes. The translator needs to be aware of this kind of skewing when he translates. Most importantly, this shows that translation should not be viewed as a one-to-one correspondence.

Another reason could be that a lot of new, unfamiliar vocabulary and unusual grammatical structures were used. Also, English and Vietnamese were different in terms of vocabulary and grammar, causing many challenges to the translators. Main content of the novel, the author relied on reduction to translate the plural noun in the translation test. The author removed the word “các” or “những” that normally presented the plurality of nouns in

Vietnamese but sounded unnatural if overused. This finding is similar to Le's study (2006), suggesting that using these two words too often could result in clumsiness in the translations.

The strategy of this method decided to employ equivalence to solve problems related to polysemy. They might know that the verb "re-sand" covered more than one sense, so they perhaps considered choosing the most suitable one based on the given context. Similarly, Ali et al. (2014), who studied three available translations of the Holy Quran, concluded that the translators also used this strategy to translate polysemous words. However, many chose the inappropriate sense because they did not know that a familiar word might have some referential meanings. Consequently, the author took the most common one for their translations employed transposition to translate the sentence written in passive voice. The author might be aware that the word order of Vietnamese noun phrases was different from that of the English equivalents, so he put the head noun first and then its modifiers when translating the given advertisements. This application was mentioned by Vo (2010) in her study. The author used borrowing to translate proper nouns. This is different from Wang's (2002) viewpoint that context should be fully translated to be familiar with the target customers. However, the findings of the present study are supported by Peter (2002), who claimed that if a context of a proper noun and a common noun. Therefore, a well translated text was produced.

4.3. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Chapter Five

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The research findings were reported in the previous chapter. This chapter will address the main conclusions and implications, based on the main findings of the study. Suggestions for future research will also be offered, and the limitations of the study will be discussed.

5.1. CONCLUSION

The purposes of the researcher conducts the Translation Methods is to know what kinds of translation method used in translation version “The Sorrow of War” by Phan Thanh Hao. There are 8 translation methods found in translation version “The Sorrow of War”. They are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. Each of the methods found has the own percentage of usage. The researcher found literal translation method 94 (37.15%), word for word translation method 20 (7.9 %), faithful translation method 26 (10.28%), semantic translation method 31 (12.25 %), adaption method 21 (8.3%), free translation method 14(5.54 %), idiomatic translation method 23 (9.09 %), communicative translation method 24 (9.49 %).

Literal translation method is more frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into the intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

In addition, the study is carried out with the aim to find out

how the translation methods impact on the equivalence of meaning between the source language and target language manifested in the English translational version. This study is also aimed to make a contribution to knowledge of translation studies, especially translation methods in Vietnamese and English.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

5.2.1. Implications for translating novels

It is obvious that the target language may have various shades of meaning. So, it is unacceptable to render them word for word. Translators need to pay close attention to polysemy and the associative relation contained in each word and try to decide what the literal meaning of a word is and what its figurative meaning is so as to choose the most suitable meaning in each context.

In addition, translators need to consider the target language readers' educational level and cultural background because these factors affect their understanding of the original. Misunderstanding may occur if the reader simply chooses the interpretation of a language which is optimally relevant to him without considering other factors. In general, understanding a sentence is not easy because we should take many elements into consideration, especially the cultural background of the source language text. Only in this way can we analyze and understand meanings.

5.2.2. Implications for teaching and learning translation

5.2.2.1. For translators

It is important to emphasize the translation methods in translating novel so that the translators have more chance to recognize those translation methods and understand how the semantic relationships between the paragraphs and sentences are manifested.

Moreover, based on the translation methods types including none equivalent, formal equivalent or meaning equivalents. This paper can give explicit explanations of usages in each type to help translators not to confuse.

5.2.2.2. For language teachers and learners

It can be inferred that when teaching the meaning of a translation methods, the teacher should comprise different exercises to activate the students' awareness of translation methods. Students should be offered concrete situations or contexts reflecting exactly different meanings of a word. It is very important. If the teacher only gives the students the English equivalents of the meaning being taught without contexts, this can create great difficulty for the students to understand them because one Vietnamese word could have one or more than one English equivalents and vice versa, especially the case of complex translation methods or expressions.

Because of the pervasiveness and centrality of translation methods in the language of literature, students need to develop "consistency method" and "contextualization for comprehending and creating meaning" through various types of translation methods. The main purpose is to enhance the students' knowledge of translation methods in literature vocabulary, to improve specialized reading fluency and foremost, to strengthen the students' translation competence.

5.2.3. Suggestions for further research

This study focused on the kinds of equivalents that are used in translating Vietnamese texts into English. There are some other aspects that have not been dealt with in this paper. Further studies should be carried out to examine how languages in poems are

translated from English into Vietnamese or the other way round. In addition, further studies should investigate how extended texts (i.e., a collocation, an idiom, a proverb, slang, etc.) are translated from English into Vietnamese or the other way round.

This study has investigated the Vietnamese translation of American stories with a focus on identifying ways of translation method as well as finding out the equivalence which exists in the translation process. Nevertheless, some other aspects related to the problem of translating still need investigating:

- Pragmatic features of material process English
- A contrast analysis of in English and Vietnamese

5.3. LIMITATIONS

The present thesis focused on identifying the English translations and their Vietnamese equivalents. A total number of 253 samples were selected and analysed. This sample is not enough to make trustworthy generalizations about the translation of novels in English literary texts into Vietnamese. Furthermore, though the classification of translations into two forms (i.e., methods and procedures) was used as a framework for the analysis and discussion of the Vietnamese equivalents of the English texts, statistics were not made of the Vietnamese sentences in terms of these kinds of sentences.